

180022

JPRS-CPS-84-034

9 May 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED &

19980302 168

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

6
77
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

9 May 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

CPSU's Brutents Holds Talks With Syrian Leaders (XINHUA, 17 Apr 84)	1
U.S., USSR Contest Red Sea, Indian Ocean (XINHUA, 9 Apr 84)	2
United States Urged To Promote Peace in Central America (XINHUA, 11 Apr 84)	3
Polish Official Notes Changing U.S. Policy (XINHUA, 11 Apr 84)	4
Beijing Hails Improving FRG-GDR Relations (Beijing International Service, 25 Mar 84)	5
Reportage on Participation in Asian Sports Events (XINHUA, 10 Apr 84)	7
Asian Soccer Cup Asian Junior Soccer Junior Football Championships	
Briefs	
International Census Seminar	10

UNITED STATES

Reportage on President's Reagan's Visit to Country (GUANGMING RIBAO, 18 Apr 84; XINHUA, various dates)	11
Reagan Discusses Tour, by Xue Fukang Art Works Honor Visit, by Shi Baohua	

Arrival Ceremony
Zhao, Reagan Talks

Minister on Sino-U.S. Cooperation in Oil (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 25 Apr 84)	15
Reagan Proposes Worldwide Chemical-Weapons Ban (XINHUA, 5 Apr 84)	17
U.S. Spokesman on World Court's Jurisdiction (XINHUA, 10 Apr 84)	18
Mondale Wins Pennsylvania Presidential Primary (XINHUA, 11 Apr 84)	19
U.S. Children's Paintings Exhibited in Chengdu (XINHUA, 16 Apr 84)	20

SOVIET UNION

Briefs

Gromyko Meets Indonesian Counterpart	21
New Soviet Submarine	21
Gromyko, Hartman Moscow Meeting	21

NORTHEAST ASIA

Friendly PRC-DPRK Ties Seen in Border Cities (Zhou Bizhong; RENMIN RIBAO, 15 Apr 84)	22
Japanese, Chinese Foreign Ministers Hold Talks (Beijing International Service, 25 Mar 84)	23
Briefs	
DPRK Reassures Sihanouk	25
Editorial Urges Student Struggle	25
Japan Monitoring USSR Warships	25
Japanese Official on War	26

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Commentary Views Kampuchean Resistance Struggle (Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchean, 20 Apr 84)	27
Sitthi Scores SRV Invasion of Thai Territory (XINHUA, 24 Apr 84)	30
Thai Commander on SRV Aggression in S.E. Asia (XINHUA, 25 Apr 84)	31
VODK Condemns SRV Incursion Into Thailand (XINHUA, 4 Apr 84)	33

Khieu Samphan Views Vietnamese Aggression (XINHUA, 16 Apr 84)	34
Thai Official Condemns SRV Attacks (XINHUA, 16 Apr 84)	35
Thai Foreign Ministry Protests SRV Actions (XINHUA, 16 Apr 84)	36
SRV Troops Overrun Son Sann Forces Headquarters (XINHUA, 16 Apr 84)	37
Beijing Criticizes SRV Pressganging Drive (Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam, 2 Apr 84)	38
Briefs	
Kampuchians Forced Into Thailand	40
Australian Paper Criticizes USSR	40
Success Against SRV 'Intruders'	40

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'Massive Soviet Assault' in Afghanistan (XINHUA, 27 Apr 84)	41
Afghan Guerrillas Win New Victories (XINHUA, 27 Apr 84)	42
Reportage on India-Bangladesh Border Clash (XINHUA, various dates)	43
Border Troops Exchange Fire	
More Fighting Reported	
Indian Parliament Debates Incidents	
Ziaul Haq Comments on Situation in Afghanistan (XINHUA, 23, 26 Apr 84)	45
Peshawar Statement	
Karachi Statement	
Briefs	
Soviet, Karmal Troops Killed	47
CPSU Delegation in Lebanon	47
Chemical Weapons in Afghanistan	47
Parliamentarian Meets PLO Official	48

WESTERN EUROPE

Wu Maosun Discusses PRC Population at IPU Conference (XINHUA, 4 Apr 84)	49
--	----

Chinese Church Rules Out Dialogue With Vatican (AFP, 21 Apr 84)	51
French President To Visit USSR in 1984 (XINHUA, 27 Apr 84)	52
Briefs	
Belgium Deplores SRV Incursions	53
Hungarian TV Interviews Craxi	53
Turkish Air Base	53
Bonn Rally on Afghanistan	53

EASTERN EUROPE

Trade Unions Criticize Price Hikes in Poland (XINHUA, 28 Apr 84)	54
Briefs	
Nuclear Free Zone Urged	56
Hungarian Scholar Commemorated	56
Polish Basketball Team	56
Honecker on World Peace	57
SRV Delegation in Romania	57
Missile Halt Urged	57
GDR Calls for Talks	57

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Reportage on U.S. Special Envoy's Tour (XINHUA, various dates)	58
Meets Colombian Officials	
Views Nicaragua Issue	
Visits Panama	
Contadora Group Officials Hold Emergency Session (XINHUA, 9 Apr 84)	60
Mining of Nicaraguan Ports Examined (XINHUA, 8 Apr 84)	61

TAIWAN

Taipei Newspaper on Nonpartisan Activities (CHINA POST, 1 Apr 84)	62
Freedom Fighters Vow To Topple 'Peiping Regime' (CNA, 5 Apr 84)	64 ✓

Intelligence Notes Cadre Unrest Among Guangzhou PLA (CNA, 28 Apr 84)	65
Central Bank Governor on ADB Membership (CNA, 27 Apr 84)	67
Yunnan Meeting Discusses Rectification Tasks (Yunnan Provincial Service, 5 Apr 84)	68
Membership in Asian Development Bank Discussed (Taipei Domestic Service, 25 Apr 84)	69

GENERAL

CPSU'S BRUTENTS HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN LEADERS

OW170915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Syrian Vice President 'Abdal-Halim Khaddam today held talks with a high-ranking Soviet party official on the Middle East situation and bilateral cooperation.

Karen Brutents, deputy director of the Soviet Communist Party international department, arrived here Saturday as head of a Soviet delegation.

He also discussed the Lebanese problem today with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and informed him of his visits to Lebanon and Kuwait before coming here.

The Soviet official said yesterday during a meeting with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of Syria's Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, that the Soviet Union is watching closely the developments in the Middle East and sides firmly with Syria.

Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President Khaddam has told the British newspaper THE TIMES that the Soviet role in the Middle East should be equal and parallel to that of the United States. "The more important the role of the Americans becomes, the more important the role of the Soviet Union should be," he said.

"The Soviet Union is a superpower and it is natural that the USSR has a role to play in maintaining security and peace in this region," he said.

Khaddam said in the interview, which was published in London today, that Syrian troops will not pull out from Lebanon until the last Israeli soldier has left that country.

CSO: 4000/308

GENERAL

U.S., USSR CONTEST RED SEA, INDIAN OCEAN

OW091107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--While the United States and the Soviet Union are targeting their contention at the Gulf area around the Hormuz Strait, they are undoubtedly having an eye set on the Red Sea, said YOMIURI SHIMBUN today.

Expressing grave concern over the situation in the Middle East, the popular Tokyo daily said the "stage" of the Middle East dispute might broaden further in the coming years.

It said that as subtle changes occurred in the political situation in the coastal states around the strategically important Gulf and the Red Sea, the situation in the whole of the Arabian Peninsula is getting more intensified, and thus again drawing the world attention.

In view of the Middle East situation, the paper pointed out, the United States and the Soviet Union are locked in speeding up their military buildup in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean in order to secure a sealane.

The United States, the paper said, taking advantage of the worsened dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1977, sent destroyers to permanently patrolling the Pacific Ocean. In 1979, it strengthened its military presence there by deploying aircraft carriers, followed by further reinforcement after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union, the paper went on to say, sent its Pacific Fleet into the Indian Ocean to fill the vacancy left by the withdrawal of the British troops from the Suez Canal area in 1968. In a later effort, the Soviet Union obtained access to military bases and strategic points close to the Gulf and the estuary of the Red Sea as well as in the Indian Ocean, and even permanently stationed its warships in waters there.

It is believed, the paper said, the main forces of the Indian Ocean detachment of the Soviet Pacific Fleet are in this area, which amount to eight surface warships, two amphibious ships, 12 support ships and two or three submarines.

CSO: 4000/308

GENERAL

UNITED STATES URGED TO PROMOTE PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW112041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Presidents of the liberal, socialist and democristian internationals issued a document in Rome Tuesday voicing support for the Contadora Group's initiatives for peace in Central America and urging the United States to create necessary political and economic conditions for the same purpose, according to a Rome report.

The 14-point document, distributed in Rome yesterday, was the first joint statement on Central America signed by leaders of the three international organizations--Giovanni Malagodi, liberal; Willy Brandt, socialist; and Endres Zaldivar, democristian.

The three presidents pointed out in the document that the problems troubling the Central American region were a result of long-standing social and economic injustice. They refused to identify the social and economic conflicts with East-West confrontation, but expressed concern about "the mounting intervention by outside powers in the region."

They called on the United States as well as Latin American and European countries to back the efforts of the Contadora Group. "If the Latin American people cannot choose their governments regularly and democratically in free general elections, peace in the region will be out of the question." Proceeding from such stand, they said they were in favor of the open and constructive dialogues among El Salvador's various political factions, and took the upcoming general elections in Nicaragua as a major step toward political plurism.

The three presidents deemed the U.S. role in the region as important, and urged it to create political and economic conditions for peace, democracy and prosperity in the region.

They also appealed for positive economic assistance from international economic and financial establishments to help consolidate democracy in the Latin American region.

CSO: 4000/308

GENERAL

POLISH OFFICIAL NOTES CHANGING U.S. POLICY

OW110311 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said here today that signs have showed the United States is considering an alteration to its policy on Poland and the Polish Government hopes that concrete steps will be taken in this respect.

The spokesman was commenting on a recent statement by U.S. Vice-President George Bush that the United States will have discussions with its allies on improvement of relations with Poland.

Bush's statement, Urban said, indicated that the U.S. "policy of sanctions against Poland has not been successful" and has therefore to be modified.

He said that Poland has suffered a lot from the sanctions while the United States has gained no obvious political advantages out of it. The U.S. administration should draw a lesson from the matter, he noted.

CSO: 4000/308

GENERAL

BEIJING HAILS IMPROVING FRG-GDR RELATIONS

SK261231 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Unattributed commentary: "For the Common Interest"]

[Text] On the eve of the Leipzig Spring Trade Fair to be held in the GDR, many political contacts have been made between the GDR and the FRG. The FRG minister of economics, premiers of three FRG states, seven ministers of state, 78 federal and state assemblymen and the new mayor of West Berlin visited the GDR for 2 days.

As for the GDR, its supreme leader, Honecker, met four FRG statesmen last 11 March alone. This is something which has no precedent in the GDR.

In addition, Honecker officially proclaimed that he would pay a visit to the FRG.

About these unusual contacts between the political circles of the GDR and the FRG, FRG Minister of Economics Lambsdorff said that an atmosphere of mutual trust was being created in relations between the two countries.

At a glance, this phenomenon appears somewhat unusual because relations between the FRG and the GDR have been chiefly under the influence of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The FRG and the GDR belong to two different military blocs and are, respectively, major U.S. and Soviet allies in Europe.

As the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in a severe scramble to attain a preponderance in missile deployment in Europe, new U.S. missiles have been deployed in the FRG and new Soviet missiles in the GDR. The two sides are countries in sharp confrontation.

It is precisely the tense scramble between the two super powers to attain a preponderance in missile deployment that has made the FRG and the GDR more clearly realize their common interest.

Their common interest is to prevent becoming victims of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear war in Europe.

The common stand recently adopted by the leaders of the two countries makes many people ponder and draws the attention of observers.

Their common stand is to tap cooperation, to seek a body of common responsibility, to assume responsibility for all German people, and to never allow another war in Germany.

The leaders of the two countries are continuing to call for the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce arms and prevent war through dialogue.

Despite the complicated contradictions and differences in opinion between the two countries, the two sides, it is true, more and more deeply realize what their basic interest is.

Of course, the scope of present relations between the GDR and the FRG is very limited and restricted by Soviet-U.S. relations. Nevertheless, the relations between the two countries are not in proportion to U.S.-Soviet relations. This shows that the two superpowers cannot control their allies as much as they once did.

The improvement and development of GDR-FRG relations will be welcomed by those who love peace, because this is beneficial to the peace and stability of Europe and to the peace and stability of the world.

CSO: 4107/167

GENERAL

REPORTAGE ON PARTICIPATION IN ASIAN SPORTS EVENTS

Asian Soccer Cup

OW101833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 April (XINHUA)--More than 20 countries and regions will participate in the Eighth Asian Cup Football Qualifying Tournament scheduled for the second half of this year, the secretariat of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) announced here today.

Following are the groupings, venues and dates:

Group one: Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, Syria and Thailand. The competition will take place in Indonesia from 7 to 18 August.

Group two: Lebanon, Malaxbg, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates. The competition will be held in Saudi Arabia from 20 to 31 October.

Group three: Bahrain, India, Japan, Macao, Pakistan, South Korea and the Arab Republic of Yemen. The competition will start from October in India.

Group four: Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The competition venue and date are to be fixed later.

The top two winners of each group, the host country Singapore and the defending champion Kuwait will meet in the final round in Singapore from 3 to 23 December.

The chairmen of referees for the four groups appointed by the AFC referees committee are: Toshio Asami (Japan) for group one; Farouk Bouzo (Syria) for group two; Wang Weiping (China) for group three; and Pisit Nagmpaninich (Thailand) or Alex Vaz (India) for group four.

Asian Junior Soccer

OW101836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 April (XINHUA)--The first Asian Junior Football Championships (under 16) will start in August this year, the secretariat of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) announced here today.

Following are the groupings, venues and dates of the championship qualifying tournament:

Group one "A": Bahrain, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Iraq, South Korea, Qatar and Sri Lanka. The group competition will take place in September in Qatar.

Group one "B": Indonesia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The competition will take place from 14 to 30 September in Saudi Arabia.

Group two "A": China, India, Japan, Kuwait, Macao and the Arab Republic of Yemen. Group two "B": Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The competitions in group two are to be held in Thailand from 15 to 30 August.

The final round of the championships will be played in January 1985. Hosts are to be decided after the completion of the group competitions.

Junior Football Championships

OW101845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 April (XINHUA)-- the International Football Federation has permitted the world junior football championships to be held in China next year, Dr Joao Havelange told the press here today.

The FIFA decided to give the right to China to hold the championships, the president said, "because it recognizes China's effort in developing junior football.

He added that at a working meeting between the FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation this afternoon, the FIFA agreed the championships would be held in China in August next year.

"China has proposed four cities--Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian and Shanghai for the championships," he disclosed. "But it must be decided after studying their conditions and facilities."

Commenting on the reelection of Henry Ying Tung Fok into the FIFA executive committee, he said Henry Fok had made great contribution to the development of sports. "His experience, talent, and ability have made the FIFA willing to work together with him," the president added.

The FIFA president said that the appointing of a ladies committee under the AFC decided at its 11th Congress would need the amendment of the AFC's statutes. "This has to be ratified by the FIFA. FIFA has invited all its member associations to take control of the football activities, including women's football."

CSO: 4000/330

GENERAL

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CENSUS SEMINAR--Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--A six-day international seminar on China's 1982 census closed here this morning. In his closing speech, Zheng Siyuan, deputy director of the State Council Population Census Leading Group, said the 48 papers presented, together with the group discussions, involving Chinese and foreign statisticians and demographers, would help improve future censuses and statistical analysis. China has also conducted sample surveys on family budgets, agricultural yields and population changes, in addition to regular statistical review of industry, transport agriculture, investment, domestic and foreign trade, prices, tourism, labor and wages. [Text] [OW311244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 31 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/308

UNITED STATES

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT'S REAGAN'S VISIT TO COUNTRY

Reagan Discusses Tour

HK250521 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 4

["Special dispatch" by Xue Fukang [5641 4395 1660]: "In Interview with Chinese reporters, President Reagan Says that the Purpose of His China Visit Is To Make U.S.-Chinese Relations More Mature"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 April, before starting his journey to China, U.S. President Reagan, in the oval office of the White House, received resident correspondents of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, the International Broadcasting Station of China, and WEN HUI BAO in Washington, and answered their questions.

Referring to the significance of his visit to China, President Reagan said that he has long considered that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific Basin, and certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific Basin is the People's Republic of China. He believes that the entire Pacific Basin is the world's future. It is the fastest growing area. The United States and China can cooperate in some of the modernization that is going on in industry in the people's republic and the benefits will be mutual. He also said: The American and Chinese peoples have a time-honored friendship. Some 200 years ago, the two countries began to trade with each other when the first American sailing ship arrived in China. The future development of trade between the two countries will bring the two peoples great hope. The purpose of his visit is to make U.S.-Chinese relations more mature.

On the Taiwan issue, he said: The problem between the PRC and the people on Taiwan is one for the Chinese to settle between themselves. The United States will do nothing to intervene or to pressure one side or the other. The United States looks forward to, and hopes that there will be, a peaceful settlement of that issue. In response to another question posed by the Chinese reporters, President Reagan pointed out: The United States has diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, and has an unofficial relationship with the people on Taiwan.

Before the interview came to an end, the reporter of this newspaper asked President Reagan two questions that our readers are interested in: 1) Mr

President, you are the first incumbent U.S. president to visit Xian, China's ancient capital; could you tell us why you choose to visit this city? President Reagan answered: For 2,000 years out of its 3,000-year history, Xian was a capital of China. The city is also the scene of some of the greatest and most historic archeological excavations in the world. He said: I have seen some films and photographs about Xian and have read some books about the archeological excavations in Xian and their historical significance. Now I want to see all this for myself. He expressed his appreciation for the arrangements that the Chinese Government had made to enable him to visit the city.

2) In order to prepare for this visit, Mr President, what books have you and your wife read and what films about China have you seen? President Reagan said wittily: I am reading a large number of thick briefing materials. I am trying to imbue myself with as much knowledge as I can. I have met with scholars and people who have been to China, and have finished reading the whole book about China published by the American geographical association. I wonder why I failed to sufficiently realize the beautiful scenes of nature in China. Now I have learned much more about that. This has increased my interest in visiting China. He also said: My wife has spent more time than I on reading, and she is still reading articles and stories depicting the Chinese people. If necessary, I will consult her.

Art Works Honor Visit

OW261359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 25 Apr 84

[By reporter Shi Baohua]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--On the eve of U.S. President Reagan's visit to our country Wang Xisan, a celebrated Chinese industrial Chinese industrial artist, successfully completed the pictures of U.S. presidents drawn inside a series of snuff bottles--a project that took him 3 years to complete.

There are 39 pictures in total, drawn inside exquisite snuff bottles made of sparkling rock crystal. Each bottle bears the picture of a U.S. president. The pictures are true to life with distinctive graceful bearings and look like color photographs or solemn, graceful oil paintings. This series of snuff bottles bearing the pictures of U.S. presidents--from Washington, the first president, to Reagan, the current president--are placed on a stair-style turntable, which Wan Xisan carefully designed to symbolize the American national flag. This arrangement gives a solemn and elegant artistic appeal.

Snuff-bottle painting is a unique Chinese art of meticulousness. The artist has to draw the picture on the inside of a transparent snuff bottle, using the technique of reverse drawing. It is, therefore, a very hard job. Industrial artists attending the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Arts and Crafts Society saw the works of Wang Xisan and valued them highly, saying that they are an unprecedented achievement in the art of snuff-bottle painting.

Wang Xisan told the reporter: I am very happy that I have completed this series of snuff-bottle pictures of U.S. presidents at a time when President

Reagan is coming to visit China. I hope that this will help promote the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples

Arrival Ceremony

OW261137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0923 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here this afternoon aboard Air Force One to begin his 6-day state visit to our country.

President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian, presided over a grand ceremony to warmly welcome President Reagan at the plaza on the eastern side of the Great Hall of the People.

President Reagan is the first U.S. president in office to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979. During his visit to China, President Reagan will also meet with Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and will hold two rounds of talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang on international issues of common concern and on bilateral relations between China and the United States.

Accompanying President Reagan on his China visit are Mrs Nancy Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and his wife, Presidential Assistant and White House Chief of Staff James Baker, and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane.

After their arrival at Beijing Airport, President Reagan and his party were driven directly to the plaza on the eastern side of the Great Hall of the People. President Li Xiannian welcomed President Reagan at the plaza, warmly shaking hands and exchanging greetings with him. President Li Xiannian said to Reagan: "I am very glad to see you welcome." Reagan replied: "Thank you."

Two children presented bouquets of flowers to President and Mrs Reagan.

The welcome ceremony began at 1500 [0700 GMT]. A military band played the national anthems of the United States and China. At that time, a 21-gun salute was fired.

Accompanied by President Li Xiannian, President Reagan reviewed an honor guard of the three services, the ground, naval, and air force, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. More than 300 people gathered at the plaza welcomed President and Mrs Reagan by waving bouquets and colored ribbons.

Also present at the welcome ceremony were Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian; Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, and others.

When President Reagan arrived at Beijing Airport, he was greeted by State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, chairman of the reception committee and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and his wife Zhou Luo.

Also greeting the guests at the airport were Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel.

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0800 GMT on 26 April in a report on the ceremony adds that Chen Chu was also present.]

Zhao, Reagan Talks

OW271045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--In his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan today, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed again that preservation of world peace remained the cardinal objective of the Chinese Government's external policy.

Discussing the issue of nuclear disarmament, Zhao Ziyang said: We hope that the United States will stop continuing to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe, and the Soviet Union should also stop taking so-called countermeasures. We hope that the United States and the USSR resume their talks and reach agreement on nuclear disarmament. If both sides continue what they have been doing, the result will be a mutual escalation which will inevitably aggravate international tension and cause grave concern among the people of the world.

Reagan said: The United States hopes to convince the Soviet Union that an agreement on arms reduction will also benefit them. We should strive to continue the talks on reduction of nuclear arms, but the Soviets are reluctant [Bu Yuan Yi 0008 1959 1942] to have an agreement.

During the talks Reagan mentioned his "zero option"--the Soviet Union is to reduce its missiles targeted on Western Europe to zero while the United States is to reduce its missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to zero. He said: The Soviet Union is willing to meet this proposal half way, proposing that the United States reduce its missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to zero while the Soviet Union preserve all its 1,350 missiles trained on Western Europe.

Reagan said: The United States will never conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union for reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe while leaving the Soviet SS-20S deployed in Asia intact.

CSO: 4005/552

UNITED STATES

MINISTER ON SINO-U.S. COOPERATION IN OIL

HK250650 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0202 GMT 25 Apr 84

["Tang Ke says China Attaches Importance to Cooperation With U.S. Oil Circles and Oil Science and Technological Circles"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry, says: China attaches great importance to cooperation with U.S. oil circles and oil science and technological circles. This conforms to the interests of the two countries.

In an article carried in GUOZHONG JINGMOA XIAOXIBAO [INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND TRADE NEWS] supplement on "Sino-U.S. Economic Cooperation and Trade." Tang Ke says: Economic and technological cooperation between China and the United States in the field of oil survey and exploitation has made spectacular development. In the years to come, Sino-U.S. cooperation in this field will surely attain a still larger scope and a still higher level.

Tang Ke says: Since 1979, many U.S. enterprises have participated in the general geophysical survey of Chinese waters; among them, many enterprises have operated in the survey areas. In September 1982, the U.S. ARCO Corporation signed a contract with China for cooperation in surveying and exploiting part of the sea waters of the Yinggehai. The first high yielding gas well was successfully sunk in the latter half of last year, with a daily yield of 1.2 million cubic meters of natural gas. In 1983, another 11 U.S. oil companies, including Occidental, ESSO, (Nel Thomas), GTE, (Solar), East Texas, (Bens), Philips, (Parkton), Chevron and Texaco, got the bid at the first invitation for tender in cooperative exploitation of parts of the waters of Nanhai and South Hunaghai, and signed or participated in signing 11 contracts with China. Besides, to suit the needs of oceanic oil survey and exploitation, the two countries have, since 1981, founded three joint-ventures: The China Offshore Drilling--(Dresser Atlas) Cooperative Service Corporation, China Nanhai--Baker Offshore Drilling Corporation Ltd, and China Nanhai-Western (Sadeke) Offshore Drilling Corporation Ltd.

Tang Ke says: China has in various ways imported U.S. technology and equipment for oil survey and exploitation on land; in 1983 alone, the total sum on contracts signed amounted to over \$300 million. In addition, scholars and specialists of the two countries have broadly unfolded science and technological exchanges in petroleum survey and exploitation.

He holds that comparing the Sino-U.S. economic and technological cooperation in petroleum survey and exploitation with the possibilities possessed by the oil industries of the two countries, we have not attained the due scope and level, and there are still tremendous potentials for cooperation between the two countries.

CSO: 4005/552

UNITED STATES

REAGAN PROPOSES WORLDWIDE CHEMICAL-WEAPONS BAN

OW051045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that the United States will present an American initiative "for a comprehensive world-wide ban on chemical weapons" but will also maintain a "retaliatory capability of its own" until an effective ban is achieved.

Speaking at a televised press conference in the White House today, Reagan said the U.S. new proposal, to be presented by Vice President George Bush in two weeks' time to the 40-nation conference on disarmament in Geneva, would prohibit the production, possession and use of chemical weapons. But, verification of a chemical weapons ban won't be easy, he added.

He said chemical weapons have been used in Afghanistan, in Southeast Asia, and in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Defending the U.S. continuation of producing chemical weapons, Reagan said that as the Soviet Union has a massive arsenal, the United States also will "maintain a limited retaliatory capability of its own until we achieve an effective ban."

Deploing the Soviet failure to return to the strategic arms reduction talks and the intermediate-range nuclear forces talks, Reagan said he hoped the Soviet leadership will come not only "negotiating seriously on chemical weapons," but also "joining us in the urgent task of achieving real reductions in nuclear arms."

In another point, Reagan reiterated that the United States has to continue to develop space weapons "in which the Soviet Union is ahead of us and which "it so far seems almost impossible to verify."

Reagan's space weapon program, embodied in a 5-year, 25 billion dollar research program including laser and particle-beam weapons, has prompted skepticism among members of Congress and the scientific community. Estimates of the total cost of star wars range from a minimum of 500 billion dollars to at least one trillion or more.

CSO: 4000/307

UNITED STATES

U.S. SPOKESMAN ON WORLD COURT'S JURISDICTION

OW101407 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr (XINHUA correspondent Bao Guanren)--Nicaragua has applied to the International Court of Justice to intervene over U.S. support of Nicaraguan rebels, but the U.S. Government has refused to recognize the court's right to rule in the matter.

Today State Department spokesman John Hughes said the United States informed the U.N. secretary general Friday that the U.S. will not recognize the court's jurisdiction over any case involving Central America for the next two years.

"The Government of Nicaragua's application filed today would appear to fall squarely within the matters to which the United States withdrew its consent to jurisdiction on Friday," Hughes said.

Nicaragua asked the world court today to intervene on the grounds that the mining of some of its key ports is a violation of internationally accepted norms for peaceful relations among nations.

Hughes said the United States did not want the court to be turned into what he termed a "propaganda forum" by Nicaraguans and indicated that the U.S. administration did not want to have to answer questions from the court about the reported U.S. intelligence activities in Nicaragua.

It is reported that U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has played a direct role in laying underwater mines in Nicaraguan ports in the past two months. It has aroused worries and criticism from the U.S. Congress.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said: "Up to this point I have contended that the Reagan administration's secret war against Nicaragua was morally indefensible. Today it is clear that it is legally indefensible as well." He added that the U.S. action to circumvent world court rulings was "shocking."

CSO: 4000/307

UNITED STATES

MONDALE WINS PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

OW111313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale once again defeated Senator of Colorado Gary Hart and civil rights leader Jesse Jackson in today's Democratic presidential primary in Pennsylvania.

With 69 per cent of the polls reported so far, Mondale won roughly 120 delegates out of 195, pushing his overall total to 1,069.

Hart won 16 delegates and his total is 573, while Jackson won 5, total 145.

Pennsylvania is the second largest industrial state in the United States which produces about one-fourth of the nation's steel. Although the U.S. economy has registered an obvious recovery in the past year, the steel and other traditional industries are still very slow to recover, leading to a 8.9 per cent jobless rate in the state, 1.1 per cent higher than the national average.

Against that background, the three main Democratic candidates focused their campaign in Pennsylvania on economic issues, the job issue in particular. Hart's anti-protectionist position and his opposition to the federal loan guarantees for big steel companies benefited Mondale and helped him to win a strong support among the organized labor in the primary.

The successive victories by Mondale since mid-March have established him as front-runner so far in the Democratic presidential race. But it remains to be seen whether his strong showings in big industrial states will continue in the remaining eight caucuses and fourteen primaries to be held largely in Western states or non-industrial states.

CSO: 4000/307

UNITED STATES

U.S. CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS EXHIBITED IN CHENGDU

OW161152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Chengdu, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--An exhibition of paintings and photos by United States children between six and fifteen years of age and amateurs from Washington state opened here today.

On display are 150 paintings and photos. One of the paintings, "Playing My Piano," by 8-year-old Megan Stohr, has been chosen by "YOUNG PIONEER, a monthly Sichuan magazine for children, as the cover picture of its March issue.

Yang Xizong, governor of Sichuan Province, said in an article in YOUNG PIONEER that he hoped that the exhibition would promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and the U.S. and enhance cultural, educational, scientific and economic exchanges.

He Haoju, vice-governor of Sichuan Province and president of the Sichuan branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Dr Frank B. Brouillet, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Washington and a representative of the governor, spoke at the opening ceremony and then cut the ribbon to open the exhibit.

The exhibition was brought to Chengdu under terms of an agreement signed by Sichuan Province and Washington state in 1982 by which they established official friendly relations. A Sichuan exhibition of children's paintings and photos was held in Seattle, Washington State, last year.

The exhibition will tour other cities in Sichuan including Chongqing, Zigong, Dukou, Luzhou and Leshan.

CSO: 4000/307

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

GROMYKO MEETS INDONESIAN COUNTERPART--Moscow, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko echoed here today the Vietnamese version of "developing a constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries" for solving Indochinese problems. Gromyko, evading the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea and the U.N. resolutions demanding an unconditional Vietnamese withdrawal from that country, said Moscow is willing to join other U.N. Security Council member countries to guarantee a possible agreement between Indochinese states and ASEAN. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Gromyko asked Indonesia not to believe that "the Soviet Union is a threat to peace." He said the Soviet Union is for "turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability." In reply, the Indonesian foreign minister said Indonesia and the Soviet Union have different views on a number of issues and his country will continue to work for a peaceful solution to the Southeast Asian problems. Mokhtar arrived here on April 1. This is the first official visit by an Indonesian foreign minister since former Foreign Minister Adam Malik visited Moscow in 1974. [Text] [OW030235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 3 Apr 84]

NEW SOVIET SUBMARINE--Tokyo, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Pacific Fleet has been equipped with a latest Oscar-class nuclear-powered submarine as a countermeasure against the U.S. naval buildup in the Pacific region, the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today. The newspaper quoted military sources in Tokyo as saying that the 14,000-ton cruise missile submarine, the only one so far deployed in the Soviet Naval Fleet, carries up to 24 SS-N-19 cruise missiles which have an attack range of 310-496 kilometers, and is also equipped with eight torpedo tubes. The newspaper said that the submarine, which travels quickly and at extremely low depths, makes so little noise that it is difficult to detect by radar. [Text] [OW022134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 2 Apr 84]

GROMYKO, HARTMAN MOSCOW MEETING--Moscow, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman here today and discussed Soviet-U.S. relations and international issues of common concern with him, TASS reported. The Soviet news agency did not give further details of the meeting which took place after Hartman returned from consultation in Washington. The two had met earlier on March 11. [Text] [OW040201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 4 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/311

NORTHEAST ASIA

FRIENDLY PRC-DPRK TIES SEEN IN BORDER CITIES

HK171129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 84 p 6

["Newsletter" from reporter Zhou Bizhong: "Friendship Is Longer Than the Yalujiang"]

[Excerpts] The flowing water of the Yalujiang, which looks like a blue ribbon, links up borders between China and Korea and also closely links the hearts of the two peoples. For years, their fraternal friendship has added numerous pages to the annals of Sino-Korean friendship. The following is a chapter from the annals in relations to what has happened in Korea's Sinuiju City and China's Dandong City.

The two cities face each other across the river. In socialist construction, people of the two cities always learn from each other and march forward together.

The Yalujiang is rich in waterpower resources. Based on a mutual agreement, China and Korea set up a special organization for exploitation of waterpower resources of the river. In 1958, the two countries jointly began building the Yunfeng power station--the first hydroelectric station with an installed capacity of 400,000 kw. In the past decades, the steady flow of electricity from the station has energetically propelled socialist construction of the two nations forward.

Meanwhile, people on both sides of the Yalujiang always help each other when accidents happen in navigation and fishing.

In order to make Sino-Korean friendship take root among the people, the people's government of Dandong City last year named the Dandong fountain pen factory the Sino-Korean friendship fountain pen factory and named the Qianyang commune in Donggou County the Sino-Korean friendship village. A solemn naming ceremony was held and extensive propaganda and education were carried out to that purpose among the people of the city.

The friendship between the Chinese and the Korean people will pass on from generation to generation and shine forever just as the Yalujiang flows on and on forever.

CSO: 4005/554

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE, CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

SK310203 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] On 24 March, Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Chinese State Council and foreign minister, held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sinto Abe, who was visiting China with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

Referring to relations between Japan and the United States, Foreign Minister Abe said: Relations between Japan and the United States are most important to Japan. Japan and the United States have a common goal in various questions, such as developing the world economy, supporting and encouraging the Third World, and preserving world peace. Recently, relations between Japan and the United States have been very good. There is no great problem in this regard. However, there are still some contradictions [Mosun] between the two countries in economic questions. If such a contradiction is not successfully settled, this will affect the general election scheduled to be held in the United States this year.

Referring to relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, Sinto Abe said: Problems between Japan and the Soviet Union have been chiefly caused by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is still increasing its military capability north of Japan. Regarding this problem, the Soviet Union has always ignored the protest of the Japanese Government. Japan regrets this. The greatest problem in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is in the northern territory of Japan. The northern territory of Japan is still being occupied by the Soviet Union. Such being the case, the signing of a peace agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union is impossible. However, because Japan and the Soviet Union are neighboring countries, Japan is trying to improve its relations with the Soviet Union by holding dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Referring to the question of the Korean Peninsula, Foreign Minister Abe said that the question of the Korean peninsula should be solved through negotiations [tampan] between the parties concerned, once again declaring the Japanese stand for developing a peaceful situation in this region.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian referred to relations between China and the United States and to the plan for the visit to China by President Reagan. He said that the Chinese Government sincerely hopes for the safe development of relations between China and the United States and that the primary obstacle to relations between China and the United States is the question of Taiwan. Foreign

Minister Wu Xueqian said that the visit to China by President Reagan will provide a favorable opportunity to safely develop relations between China and the United States on a long-term basis.

Referring to relations between China and the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that China still holds that, to truly improve relations between China and the Soviet Union, three great obstacles to relations between China and the Soviet Union should be eliminated. He then said that the Soviet side has shown an affirmative attitude toward economic cooperation and toward trade exchanges, and in other sectors.

Referring to the question of Hong Kong, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that China and Britain have made progress in several recent negotiations on the Hong Kong question. He went on to say that, after regaining the sovereignty of Hong Kong in 1997, China, while continuously maintaining the capitalist system by turning Hong Kong into a special administrative district, will not basically change the current system, life style, and law. He said that China will govern Hong Kong through Hong Kong residents without sending people from the continent.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that, although Nguyen Co Thach has changed tune with regard to the Kampuchean question by visiting various places, he has not basically changed his attitude. He went on to say that, if Vietnam promises the withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea, China is ready to solve the Kampuchean question fairly and rationally through talks with countries concerned. He said that this will contribute to improving relations between China and Vietnam. He highly appreciated the Japanese Government's invitation of Sihanouk to Japan in May this year. He then said that this will not only be favorable to strengthening the power of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea but also will constitute support for the just cause of Kampuchea.

At noon of that day, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arranged a dinner party at [word indistinct] state guest hall for Foreign Minister Abe.

CSO: 4107/167

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

DPRK REASSURES SIHANOUK--Pyongyang, 17 April (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has reassured democratic Kampuchea of its support and wished the coalition government led by President Norodom Sihanouk to further strengthen its unity. DPRK President Kim Il-Song, in a message dated 14 April to President Norodom Sihanouk to mark the 9th anniversary of the founding of democratic Kampuchea, extended his "warmest congratulations to the brotherly Kampuchean people." In the message, which was carried in today's NODONG SINMUN, President Kim expressed appreciation of the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people who, he said, led by the coalition government, are closing their ranks in patriotism to build an independent, neutral and non-aligned new state. He said it was his belief that the friendly cooperation relations between the Korean and Kampuchean people would develop with each passing day. He wished greater successes for the just cause of the Kampuchean people. [Text] [OW171018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 17 Apr 84]

EDITORIAL URGES STUDENT STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 19 April (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN today published an editorial calling on the South Korean students to step up struggle for social and campus democracy. Marking the 24th anniversary of the South Korean people's uprising which resulted in the termination of Syngman Rhee's 12-year-long dictatorship, the newspaper said this uprising demonstrated the heroic spirit of the South Korean people of daring to struggle and sacrifice. It said so long as the South Korean people and students close their ranks in struggle, they are capable of overthrowing any reactionary regimes. [Text] [OW191150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 19 Apr 84]

JAPAN MONITORING USSR WARSHIPS--Tokyo, 21 April (XINHUA)--Japan is deploying an electronic system at the Soya Strait to monitor passing Soviet warships, reported the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN today. The system constructed by Japan's Defense Agency will be put into use in fiscal year 1985 (from April 1985 to March 1986). The all-weather monitoring system will double Japan's ability to observe and track the Soviet vessels passing through the Soya Strait, compared with the radar system now in use in the area. The defense agency disclosed that the system could monitor all the Soviet military vessels sailing through the Soya Strait between Japan's island of Hokkaido and Sakhalin Island. A defense white paper published in 1983 said that of the average 450 Soviet warships passing through Japan's Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits a year, some 230 sail through the Soya Strait. [Text] [OW211020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 21 Apr 84]

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON WAR--Tokyo, 26 April (XINHUA)--Japan could not keep out of a Soviet-American world war, an official of the Foreign Ministry said here yesterday. Answering questions at a meeting of the special committee on foreign affairs, director-general of the research and planning department of the Foreign Ministry Okazaki said that the Soviet Union would not attack Japan alone if the latter remained in the Japan-U.S. security system. But Japan would become involved in a world war if a Soviet-American confrontation escalated into an all-out war. A scenario in which the Soviet Union would invade Hokkaido in the event of a world war was most likely, he added. [Text] [OW261229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 26 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/331

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

COMMENTARY VIEWS KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE STRUGGLE

BK211320 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchean 1030 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Kampuchean People's Anti-Vietnamese Struggle Advances Victoriously"]

[Text] Over the past 5 years, the Kampuchean people have overcome difficulties and united in their vigorous and tough struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors under the most difficult circumstances. They have scored great and important victories in the political, military and diplomatic fields.

At present, the political situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is very good. The important signs of this are as follows:

First, in June-July 1982, the tripartite patriotic Kampuchean forces struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors issued a joint declaration on the formation of the CGDK. This is the regime of the Kampuchean people who have closely united against the Vietnamese aggressors. The formation of the CGDK not only conforms with the Kampuchean people's common interests, but it also complies with the common desire of countries and peoples throughout the world who have supported the Kampuchean people's struggle. After the formation of the CGDK over a year ago, patriotic forces of various parties struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors have given priority to national interests and have put aside their old conflicts. They have improved their mutual understanding and unity in their concrete struggle. Under Samdech Sihanouk's chairmanship, the coalition government has held four cabinet meetings. The CGDK took many measures to coordinate relations among the three parties and to intensify the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This evolution is contrary to the desire of the Vietnamese aggressors, who have attempted to divide and destroy the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces. The CGDK is not only getting stronger with each passing day, but it has developed its important role in various fields inside and outside the country.

Second, the awakened anti-Vietnamese spirit of the people in the zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese and their puppets has been steadily heightened. If they are oppressed, the Kampuchean people certainly resist. The Vietnamese aggressors' crimes in Kampuchea are clearly evident every day along with their savage nature in attempting to control, colonize and swallow

Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean race. At the same time, their acts have clearly shown their true nature to the Kampuchean people of all strata and have hurt their own interests. The savage Vietnamese yoke of slavery has clearly shown some Kampucheans who had had illusions and were not sure of Vietnamese intentions that Vietnam sent its troops to invade Kampuchea to implement its Indochina Federation plan. These people have obviously realized that the Vietnamese are not liberators. They have also noted that the Vietnamese did not help them construct their country. Therefore, over the past few years, many people have rallied with the resistance forces against the Vietnamese aggressors. The slogan "Khmer do not fight fellow Khmer" raised by the anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces has been deeply etched on the Kampuchean people's minds. This slogan did not only educate the masses; it also raised the patriotic spirit of Kampuchean puppet agents and soldiers. Recently, many Kampuchean puppet administrative agents and soldiers who could not bear the control and yoke of slavery of the Vietnamese aggressors deserted and stood at the side of the fatherland and the people. Some Kampuchean puppet soldiers who recently defected and rallied to the Kampuchean resistance patriotic forces stated: The Vietnamese are the Kampuchean people's enemies. All Kampucheans must unite and oppose and resist the Vietnamese aggressors.

In the military field, the armed struggle of the Kampuchean people has developed. First, various patriotic armed forces have steadily developed. At present, the tripartite patriotic armed forces have 70,000-80,000 combatants. They have staged guerrilla warfare throughout the country and have waged stronger attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors. The patriotic armed forces have staged their activities in wider regions.

From 1979 to 1980, the patriotic armed forces staged important activities in the border region. In the past 2 years, they have waged their activities deep inside the country. There are reports saying that the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces not only staged their activities in a number of provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, such as Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang and Pursat, but they also conducted guerrilla activities in Kompong Cham, Takeo, Kandal, and other provinces around Phnom Penh. They even attacked the enemies in Phnom Penh. In regions along Routes No 3, 4 and 7, which have been strongly defended by Vietnamese troops, the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas have unceasingly developed. The anti-Vietnamese fire of struggle is spreading throughout Kampuchea.

Third, the capabilities of the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces have steadily improved. These combative forces are much stronger than before. In the past few years, they had always implemented a guerrilla strategy against the enemies. Over the past year, their strategy clearly improved. Before, they attacked the enemy in small groups. They hid themselves everywhere. They attacked the positions and communication lines of the enemy. Now, they are capable of surrounding and attacking important towns and markets controlled by Vietnamese troops. They now forcefully attack Vietnamese troops. Since January, they have launched attacks at night against Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat and Battambang provincial seats. They have attacked and destroyed the enemies' important structures, such as weapons warehouses and gasoline depots. They have killed two puppet provincial governors and a number of Vietnamese soldiers. Furthermore, the patriotic armed forces have attacked the strategic areas of Sisophon,

Mongkolborei, Puok, Chhep, Chamka Leu, Chhuk, and so on. By examining the above-mentioned military situation, the patriotic armed forces are more capable than before. The military victories of the patriotic armed forces have strongly encouraged the Kampuchean people, who have waged a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. These victories have increased the belief of the patriotic armed forces that they can defeat the Vietnamese aggressors. At the same time, they have largely influenced the international community.

In the diplomatic field the Kampuchean people have also scored great victories. Throughout the past 5 years, their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has always been supported by the international community. The UN General Assembly has adopted over the past 5 consecutive years resolutions calling for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal and self-determination for the Kampuchean people. The UN General Assembly has also supported the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea. This has clearly shown that international justice is on the Kampuchean people's side. All justice-loving countries and peoples in the world have supported the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Samdech Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan, and Prime Minister Son Sann paid visits to a number of countries, and they have received more support from the international community. The most important fact is that the ASEAN countries have paid special attention to supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle. The victories scored by the Kampuchean people in all fields have been hailed by peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. These victories have frightened the Vietnamese administration. The Vietnamese administration has strongly suppressed the Kampuchean people through military means. On the other hand, it has made every effort to stage political and diplomatic maneuvers. The Vietnamese administration has expressed its intention to divide the CGDK and to split the anti-Vietnamese armed forces ever since its tricks concerning a so-called dialogue between groups--a regional conference--were denounced and its slander on the so-called Chinese threat was smashed. The Vietnamese administration has considered the so-called new plan to do away with the present important patriotic armed forces as the first condition to be met. This is an attempt to use political means to achieve the Vietnamese goal of smashing this important anti-Vietnamese resistance force so they can control and occupy Kampuchea forever. However, the Vietnamese administration's tricky maneuver has been denounced by the fact that it has recently caused tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The present military and political strategy of the Vietnamese administration is aimed at destroying the Kampuchea patriotic armed forces. However, all justice-loving peoples refuse to let the anti-Vietnamese patriotic armed forces be destroyed in exchange for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal. There are some short-sighted persons who want to fulfill Vietnam's wish. But their view points are certainly incorrect.

Although the Vietnamese aggressors stage other maneuvers, they can trick no one and cannot achieve their goal. Due to the just support of the international community and the Kampuchean people's endurance in overcoming difficulties, the Kampuchean people will advance in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and they will definitely achieve final victory.

CSO: 4212/46

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SITTHI SCORES SRV INVASION OF THAI TERRITORY

OW240845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, 23 April (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawelsila speaking to press here today accused Vietnamese troops of invading Thai territory and declared that his country "is ready to defend itself against any aggression."

Sitthi, interviewed by L'AGENCE TELEGRAPHIQUE SUISSE, also described the recent invasion of his country as marking the collapse of the vicious Vietnamese policy.

Vietnam has resorted to unacceptable propositions in answer to the efforts of the southeast Asian countries to seek a solution to the Kampuchean issue, Sitthi said, adding that the Vietnamese propositions are designed to drive a wedge among countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The Thai foreign minister indicated that his country is doing its utmost to seek a solution through negotiation. The objective remains to be "withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea." He said his country wants to see "a neutral Kampuchea which is non-aligned and free from outside interference."

Sitthi warned Vietnam that it should be aware that the longer the war drags on, the more Vietnam would be weakened, becoming dependent on the Soviet Union.

Referring to U.S. military presence in southeast Asia, Sitthi said, his country does not want to have superpower presence in the region. But, he added, once there are Soviets in the region, there arises the need for a counter-force.

Sitthi is accompanying Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on an unofficial visit to Switzerland.

CSO: 4000/332

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI COMMANDER ON SRV AGGRESSION IN S.E. ASIA

OW251221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 25 April (XINHUA)--The Soviet military presence in Vietnam can cover the whole of southeast Asia and the U.S. bases in the region, declared Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Athit Kamlang-ek.

He noted that the Soviet Union has sent a squadron of TU-16 aircraft and a number of TU-95's into Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. These aircraft could fly as far as 4,800 kilometers and could be equipped with nuclear weapons as well as guided missiles covering a radius of 160 kms.

Speaking at Dusit Thai Hotel yesterday, Athit said, the Soviet Union also stepped up its naval presence in Vietnam in a big way. [punctuation as received] Every week, Soviet submarines make three to five visits, with 14-17 warships making five to seven stops, not to mention the installation of ground and satellite communication system, the supreme commander disclosed.

He told the audience who were shown a replay of a video tape of the recent fighting on the Thai-Kampuchean border that the increased Soviet military assistance to Vietnam "clearly indicates that Vietnam is determined to wipe out the Khmer resistance forces in a big way, and that could well affect the security situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

He pointed out that Kampuchean resistance forces have been able to attack the Vietnamese positions in western Kampuchea. Roads, bridges and airstrips of Vietnam have been sabotaged and damaged by the resistance forces in areas near Kampong Som. Vietnam has also tried to improve highway six linking Siem Reap and highway 10 between Battambang and Pailin. More tanks have been sent to Sisophon, Thmar Pouk and Ampil. The Vietnamese reinforcements were obviously aimed at attacking Son Sann's headquarters, he stressed.

Athit challenged Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand to go to the Thai-Kampuchean border to see the situation for themselves. "If they went there, I would personally accompany them," he said.

Talking on the Vietnamization of Kampuchea, the general stated that for every 100 Kampuchean families, Vietnam has sent in 15 Vietnamese families to live

with. About 3,000 Vietnamese families have been moved into Takeo, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces. "Vietnam is apparently trying to wipe out the Khmer people and create a new race--so that it could set up the Indochina Federation in the future," he declared.

CSO: 4000/332

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK CONDEMNS SRV INCURSION INTO THAILAND

OW040830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] said in a commentary today that the Kampuchean people strongly condemn the recent Vietnamese invasion of Thai territory and firmly support Thailand's counter-attacks against the aggressors.

It said that supported by Soviet-made tanks and artillery pieces, hundreds of Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea recently blatantly invaded Thai territory several kilometers deep and repeatedly opened fire at Thai border guards. The criminal action of the Vietnamese aggressors have gravely violated Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and brazenly trampled international law and the basic principles of the U.N. Charter, the radio said.

It said, "the above-mentioned criminal action committed by the Vietnamese authorities is a premeditated provocation in an attempt to create once again tensions along the Thai-Kampuchean border and to cover its diplomatic tricks internationally."

The Kampuchean people will support, with concrete actions, the Thai people and government in their fight against aggression, the radio said. Together with the Thai people and government, it declared, the Kampuchean soldiers and civilians will make contributions to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KHIEU SAMPHAN VIEWS VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION

OW161930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan declared here today that the coalition government and people of Kampuchea are determined to fight for the maintenance of national independence, sovereignty and peace until the Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of the country.

Khieu Samphan made these remarks at a reception in honor of him and his party given by the Japanese committee of the international conference on Kampuchea.

Tokumatsu Sakamoto, acting representative of the committee and director general of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and advisor Haruo Okada made welcoming speeches on the occasion.

Okada pointed out that the Vietnamese aggressors having failed to win on the Kampuchean battlefields have been trying to befuddle world opinions and split the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces through diplomatic manoeuvres. He said that the Japanese Government and people will unite as one to support the Kampuchean coalition government and people in fighting against the Vietnamese invaders.

In his speech, Khieu Samphan expressed thanks to the governments and people of the world for their support given to his government and people in the anti-occupation war. He said that final victory will belong to the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese aggressors will definitely be driven out of the country.

The goal of the Kampuchean coalition government, he said, is to build Kampuchea in to an independent, sovereign, peaceful and non-aligned state.

The issue of Kampuchea could be settled as soon as Vietnam withdraws totally from his country.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government has made it clear that it will be ready to negotiate with Vietnam for peace if complete withdrawal comes about, he said.

Also present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang, counsellor Stamenkovic from the Yugoslav Embassy and counsellor Tasanee Bunnag from the embassy of Thailand.

Khieu Samphan arrived in Japan Sunday. He will attend the April 17-27 meeting of the Asia and Pacific Economic and Social Committee.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL CONDEMNS SRV ATTACKS

OW160700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri Sunday condemned Vietnam for committing "a genocide of the Kampuchean people" in its latest attacks on the Kampuchean civilians in the areas bordering Thailand.

Prasong said that on April 14, a large number of Vietnamese troops, under the cover of aircraft and artillery, attacked a camp of the Kampuchean resistance forces led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in northern Kampuchea, forcing some 7,000 refugees to flee to Thailand. The following day, the Vietnamese used tanks to cover an attack on the forces of Son Sann at the Ampil village, uprooting the 42,000 Kampuchean civilians living there, with most of them crossing into Thailand.

Prasong said these Vietnamese attacks, like the one on the Ban Nong Chan refugee camps last year, are "operations of genocide." He said he would condemn the Vietnamese atrocities before international organizations.

He pointed out that in recent battles in Kampong Thom Province, the Vietnamese used MI-8 helicopters and AN-26 transport aircraft-converted bombers, and Vietnamese Air Force took part for the first time in the battles in Battambang Province.

Prasong said out of humanitarian consideration, Thailand had allowed those Kampuchean refugees to settle down in its territory to protect them from gunfire and slaughter.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV ACTIONS

OW162000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry today denounced Vietnam for its unprovoked acts of hostility against Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity by shooting down a Thai observation plane over Thailand's airspace.

In a protest note released here this evening the Thai Foreign Ministry said a royal Thai Air Force 1-19 observation plane, while on a routine operation over Thai territory adjacent to the Thai-Kampuchean border at 0700 hours yesterday, was shot down by Vietnamese forces and crashed in the areas near Ban Trawaeng, Bua Chet District, Surin Province, about two kilometers from the border. The pilot managed to parachute, but the other crew was killed.

At 0800 hours of the same day, the note said, a Thai helicopter dispatched to search for the wreckage of the observation plane at Chong Chom, Kab Choeng District, Surin Province, was heavily fired by the Vietnamese forces and was badly damaged, thus being forced to take an emergency landing.

"The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns this unprovoked and deliberate acts of hostility against Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces, and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all necessary measures to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity," said the protest note.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV TROOPS OVERRUN SON SANN FORCES HEADQUARTERS

OW161453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops yesterday afternoon overran the Western Kampuchean village of Ampil, headquarters of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer people led by Son Sann, according to local Thai press reports today quoting Thai military sources.

About 600 Vietnamese troops equipped with tanks and heavy artillery, after a pre-dawn attack, captured Boeung Ampil, a settlement near the village of Ampil, seven kms from the border with Thailand. The Vietnamese later shelled the village of Ampil with 105mm and 130mm artillery fire. Resistance forces put up a stiff fight but when the village fell into the hands of its attackers in the afternoon, they withdrew from the main camp to an area about one kilometer from the Thai border. The offensive forced over 30,000 Kampuchean civilians to flee to Thailand.

Twenty one Vietnamese shells landed on Thai soil, prompting Thai gunners to fire warning shots. The Vietnamese offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border has caused grave concern in Thailand. A Thai command post has been set up about four kilometers north of Ta Phraya and director-general of police Narong went to the border areas yesterday to inspect the border police outposts.

CSO: 4000/310

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING CRITICIZES SRV PRESSGANGING DRIVE

OW030949 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Le Duan Clique Is Again Feverishly Carrying Out Pressganging"]

[Text] According to the Vietnamese press and radio stations, the foremost task of the Le Duan clique this year is to exhort youths to join the army. A large-scale induction drive is being feverishly carried out across the country. In Hanoi alone, scores of thousands of youths have been forcibly drafted.

In preparation for the current pressganging drive, the Le Duan clique has run many related training courses since late last year for military cadres in military regions, provincial military units, and military departments so as to gain further experience in pressganging and countering draft dodging, and to learn from this experience. Beginning this year, the clique has mobilized party and government organs, and mass organizations such as youth and women's organizations trade unions, the Vietnam Fatherland front, and so forth, in support of conscription. It has also applied such measures as picking up recruits directly at schools, enterprises, organs, and so forth.

In order to rake up youths for the army, the Le Duan clique has for the past several years downgraded the physical standards, and has additionally lowered the draft age from 18 to 17. Prior to 1977, the minimum physical standards for draftees fit for the army was 150 cms in height and 42 kgs in weight. This year, those requirements have dropped to 148 cms and 40 kgs. As for such diseases as asthma, shingles, scabies, and so forth, they are no longer considered diseases. This is because they maintain that skin diseases are commonplace among army men. Therefore, those with skin diseases also must be drafted. Those with no skin diseases will get them in their army life, they say. In implementing the motto: Not a single soldier is lacking, many authoritative organs have recruited in accordance with the better-to-have-weak-soldiers-than-no-soldiers spirit, ordering hospitals in charge to lower physical standards. In many areas, physicals are just for form's sake. One cadre in Hanoi's military department bluntly said, anyone undergoing a physical will surely join the army.

Why is it that the Le Duan clique is continuing to feverishly carry out pressganging? Observers say there are two reasons: 1) the Le Duan clique is still stubbornly pursuing its aggressive and warlike policy, and 2) the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered great losses, battlefield casualties are mounting, sick soldiers and deserters are increasing. Therefore, the Le Duan clique must step up pressganging in order to fill the gap. In addition, the clique has maintained a large contingent to control Laos and wage provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. As a result, it must continue the draft to have youths serve as cannon fodder.

Vietnam now has as many as 1.2 million regulars, or 2.3 percent of the entire population. This is not to mention nearly 1/2 million regional troops and guerrillas, who have been engaging in production, as well as other nonregulars. Annually, the Le Duan clique must earmark from 47 to 49 percent of the state budget for military spending. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese economy is being exhaustively drained and the Vietnamese people's livelihood is being made increasingly difficult. Ignoring realities, the clique is again stepping up pressganging, only to subject the Vietnamese people to greater suffering.

CSO: 4209/238

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEANS FORCED INTO THAILAND--Bangkok, 24 April (XINHUA)--More than 100,000 Kampucheans have been forced into Thailand as a result of the Vietnamese mopping operations and their poisoning of water sources in western Kampuchea, a Thai official said. Phisa Mulasatsathon, under-secretary of state for the Ministry of Interior, said here yesterday that the Vietnamese launched several mopping-up operations in the western Kampuchean provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap recently and forced large numbers of local residents out of their homes and into Thai territory, Phisarn said. The number of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand's eastern province of Prachin Buri has reached 100,000 while those in the province of Surin number 50,000. He pointed out that there are few water sources in western Kampuchea and the Vietnamese poisoning of the sources had cut off water supply to the local people, forcing them to flee to neighboring Thailand. [Text] [OW241022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 24 Apr 84]

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CRITICIZES USSR--Canberra, 30 April (XINHUA)--An Australian newspaper THE AUSTRALIAN carries an editorial today condemning the Soviet armed occupation of Afghanistan. It says that "it is now more than 4 years since the armed forces of the Soviet Union entered Afghanistan in huge numbers." Whatever the window dressing, the paper says, the Soviet Unions present Afghan adventure is a continuation of a centuries-old policy of Russia towards central Asia. It goes on to say that "the fighting now taking place in the Panjsher Valley involved 25,000 Soviet troops and the usually extensive and sophisticated weaponry." "The Soviet Army has employed chemical weapons against the Afghan resistance," it adds. "The Soviet Government is already boasting of victory in Afghanistan." However, the editorial says "its claims have been denied by the representatives of those fighting for independence and the Soviet Union could well find as other empires have found before it, that Afghanistan is unconquerable." [Text] [OW300932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 30 Apr 84]

SUCCESS AGAINST SRV 'INTRUDERS'--Bangkok, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said here today that Thai Armed Forces are successfully counter-attacking Vietnamese intruders at the Thai-Kampuchean border area in Si Sa Ket Province and have the situation there firmly under control. Briefing a group of Thai and foreign reporters here, the prime minister said the public in the country need not worry about the fighting in Si Sa Ket Province as the provincial authorities had done their best to ensure safety for the people there. He told reporters that close contacts are being made between his country and other ASEAN member states on the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. [Text] [OW031948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 3 Apr 84]

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'MASSIVE SOVIET ASSAULT' IN AFGHANISTAN

OW270623 Beijing XINHUA in English 0329 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Islamabad, 26 April (XINHUA)--The Mujahideen in Panjsher valley may merely have beat a tactical retreat, as they have done before, in face of the massive Soviet assault on the valley which started last Saturday, a Mujahideen leader said yesterday.

Burhanuddin Rabbani, president of Jamiat Islami, the organization to which the resistance forces in the valley belong, said of the Mujahideen's retreat that "they will use the same tactics again to draw the Soviets into the valley and then crush them." He described a recent allegation by radio Kabul that the Soviet forces had captured Panjsher as "a simple lie." "We have heard these lies before," he said.

Another resistance leader, vice-president of the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mujahideen Gulbudin Hikmatyar, had directed the Mujahideen around Panjsher valley to launch a fullscale attack on the Soviet convoy proceeding towards the valley, according to an agency Afghan press report.

The report said that the orders were issued on the eve of the Soviet attack on the valley, a strategic base of the Mujahideen to the north of Kabul and controlled by the Mujahideen since the Soviet invasion.

The renewed offensive against the valley involved thousands of Soviet troops and hundreds of tanks and armored personnel carriers.

The Mujahideen have survived six previous large-scale Soviet offensives against their valley base and this time they were fully prepared to counter the attack. The Pakistan daily JANG predicted in an editorial today that the Soviets will meet with another defeat as they did in the six earlier battles. "Even if they succeed, their control may not continue for long," it said.

CSO: 4000/333

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS WIN NEW VICTORIES

OW280154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Islamabad, 27 April (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have recently won four new victories in their fight against the Soviet occupation forces and Karmal troops, according to reports reaching here.

Recently, guerrillas in Kunduz Province successfully maintained protection to a famous mausoleum in the town of Imam Sahid, some 40 kilometers away from the provincial capital, against Soviet occupation for 2 weeks. Thirty-two Soviet troops, including 18 officers and some Karmal soldiers were killed and three enemy tanks destroyed in the battle.

On 15 April, guerrillas downed a Soviet helicopter gunship which was bombing guerrilla positions in Takhar Province. Earlier, they assaulted a Soviet-Karmal contingent in the area of Baharak, destroying one armored vehicle and one mortar carrier jeep.

A 5-day siege, ending 14 April, to the town of Khullam by guerrillas in the central northern border province of Samangan cut the enemy's supply line between a Soviet military center at Turmuz and Kabul. The guerrillas killed 70 enemy troops and destroyed eight tanks and armored cars.

In Qandahar city, capital of the southern province of Qandahar, guerrillas stormed the police headquarters on the night of 12 April, killing and wounding dozens of Karmal soldiers.

CSO: 4000/333

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER CLASH

Border Troops Exchange Fire

OW241906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, 24 April (XINHUA)--Indian and Bangladesh border troops exchanged fire again today at Sonahat in Dhubri District, according to a spokesman of the Indian Foreign Ministry.

The spokesman said that the incident happened this morning when the Bangladesh rifles began firing while some Indians were constructing a fence. The firing went on until this afternoon.

Same clashes happened on 20 April at Ramrai Kuti in the same district only a few miles away from Sonahat. [Sentence as received]

The spokesman expressed "profound regret" on the clashes.

More Fighting Reported

OW250413 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Dhaka, 24 April (XINHUA)--Indian border guards and Bangladesh "rifles" today exchanged fire along the India-Bangladesh border.

Thirty Indian laborers escorted by border police came near the border pillar No 1007 this morning and attempted to begin erecting the barbed wire fencing India plans to build along the border. The Bangladesh "rifles" patrolling the border protested, demanding the Indian border guards discontinue the work.

Bangladesh television reported that the Indian border guards then opened fire using automatic weapons without any provocation. The Bangladesh "rifles" returned fire.

A spokesman for the Bangladesh foreign office urged the Indian authorities to prevent recurrence of such unfortunate incidents and to help reduce tension in the area in the interests of the friendly relations between the two countries.

On 20 April, Bangladesh "rifles" and Indian border police exchanged fire for the first time, leaving one dead and many others injured on the Bangladesh side. The Bangladesh Government decided today to start immediately on construction of 24 watch-towers along the Indian-Bangladesh border.

Indian Parliament Debates Incidents

OW270620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0035 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, 26 April (XINHUA)--Members of the Indian Parliament today hoped both India and Bangladesh would take necessary steps to see that relations between the two countries do not deteriorate as a result of the border incidents between the two countries.

In their debate on the situation arising from the incidents, they expressed concern over the unfortunate events on the Indo-Bangladesh border because of India's decision to put up a fence.

Some members in their speeches demanded that fencing work should continue and be completed within the stipulated time. But others wondered whether it was possible to erect a fence all along the border, and to guard it. They said the situation on the border should not be allowed to deteriorate further.

In reply to the discussions, the home minister, P. Sethi, said that India would make all efforts to convince Bangladesh of the need to erect barbed wire fencing. But he asserted that India would not abandon the barbed fencing.

He said, India has friendly relations with Bangladesh. "We do not seek and do not want any sort of conflict with this neighbouring country of ours and would hope that equally Bangladesh would respect our sovereignty and right to raise fence on our side of the border," the home minister said.

CSO: 4000/333

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZIAUL HAQ COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Peshawar Statement

OW232024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 23 April (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said here today that the government and people of Pakistan would continue to look after Afghan refugees until they are able to return to their homeland with dignity and honour.

The president described the action as "our obligation as brethren in faith and as neighbors."

He stressed that it would not have been possible for Pakistan to provide the three million Afghan refugees with humanitarian relief without assistance from the Islamic world and other nations.

He also expressed confidence in the struggle of the Afghan people who, he said, had always triumphed in the past in confrontations with adversity.

Zia accompanied Crown Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on a visit to an Afghan refugee camp and said the prince's visit would encourage the Pakistan Government to continue to look after the refugees.

Karachi Statement

OW260200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Islamabad, 25 April (XINHUA)--The chances of convening another round of indirect talks for a political solution of the Afghan problem in Geneva have increased, said President Ziaul Haq, in Karachi this evening.

Commenting on the recent visit to this region by the UN secretary-general's personal representative Diego Cordovez to mediate a settlement of the Afghan problem, the president stated that the UN envoy's tour of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan has been of a constructive nature, and has improved the prospects for the holding of another round of indirect talks in Geneva where the question would be discussed further.

The Afghan problem, he observed, is not a simple one that could be solved within a few days.

The president also expressed the hope that constructive talks on future Indo-Pakistani relations would resume with the forthcoming visit to Islamabad by the Indian foreign secretary in the latter half of next month.

CSO: 4000/333

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET, KARMAL TROOPS KILLED--Islamabad, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Afghan Moslems have extended their guerrilla struggle to the northern provinces of Faryab and Samangan bordering Soviet Central Asia and the central province of Ghowr where fighting used to be at a low egg, the Agency Afghan Press reported today. On March 29, the guerrillas destroyed a military post in the vicinity of Meymaneh, capital of Faryeb Province. Four Soviet advisers and seven Karmal troops were killed. The guerrillas also killed 33 other Karmal troops and wounded an officer when they launched an operation at a place ten kilometers north of the provincial capital the same day. The guerrillas in Samangan Province made an attack on a security post near Samangan city, in the Central [word indistinct] of the province, on March 26, killing nine more. Over 20 Soviet and Karmal troops were killed and 28 others captured by the resistance forces during recent clashes in the Toluk subdivision of Ghowr Province. [Text] [OW141550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 14 Apr 84]

CPSU DELEGATION IN LEBANON--Beirut, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil today discussed the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East with a Soviet Communist Party delegation, it was reported here. The Soviet delegation, led by Karen Brutents, deputy director of the Soviet Communist Party's international department, came after the U.S. Middle East policy suffered a setback here. Brutents reportedly reaffirmed the Soviet commitment to Lebanon's independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and urged an immediate pullout of the Israeli occupation troops in southern Lebanon. He also defended Soviet veto of the French motion in the Security Council which calls for the replacement of the multinational troops by the U.N. forces. Since its arrival on March 30, the delegation, invited by the Lebanese Communist Party and the Socialist Progressive Party, has held talks with a number of Moslem leaders, including Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri. It met with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim yesterday. This is Brutents' second visit to Lebanon since last year. But he was not given such a high-level reception during his last visit. Observers here held that the U.S. setback in Lebanon has provided Moscow with new opportunities to expand its influence. [Text] [OW040831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 4 Apr 84]

CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN AFGHANISTAN--[All names as received] Islamabad, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--An Afghan doctor who had recently fled Kabul said in Peshawar that he himself had treated a victim of Soviet chemical warfare, according to the latest issue of AFGHANISTAN REALITIES published by the Afghan Information and Documentation Center (AFC). Dr. Abdu Razaq said that the victim,

Mohammad Nadir, was one of a group of 13 persons who took shelter in an underground water tunnel during an attack by the Soviet-Karmal troops on a village in Andar District, Ghazni Province. The Russians exploded chemical weapons in the tunnel, killing the other 12 and leaving Nadir in a state of coma. He was later taken to Kabul for medical treatment. At first, Dr. Razaq recalled, he treated the victim secretly in his house and later sent him to the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital, where he was working, as a "patient" suffering from nervous tension. The arms and legs of Mohammad Nadir were paralyzed. He could not recognize anybody or swallow anything. He became stuttering and had no control over his bowel movement. Presumably he would remain a disabled person for the rest of his life, the doctor said. [Text] [OW040211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 4 Apr 84]

PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETS PLO OFFICIAL--Damascus, 26 April (XINHUA)--Secretary-general of the PLO's Democratic front Nayif al-Hawatimah today held talks with president of Syria's people's assembly Mahmud al-Zuebi on Syria-PLO relations and the recent PLO meeting in Algiers. During the talks, al-Hawatimah stressed the need to improve Syria-PLO relations in the struggle against the U.S. and Israel, and to restore Palestinian unity on the basis of fundamental reform within the PLO. This was the third meeting between leaders of Syria and the PLO democratic front in the past 2 days. Al-Hawatimah met Syrian vice-president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' on separate occasions Wednesday. Meanwhile, an official of the democratic front told XINHUA here that the five Palestinian factions will continue their talks next week to discuss the political line and administrative reshuffle of the PLO. [Text] [OW270447 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 27 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/333

WESTERN EUROPE

WU MAOSUN DISCUSSES PRC POPULATION AT IPU CONFERENCE

OW042040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--"The population question is a question of strategic importance to human progress and well-being" and is closely linked with economic development, said member of the Chinese delegation of deputies Wu Maosun at the 71st conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) here today.

Wu Maosun, noting that man is a producer as well as a consumer of social wealth and that neither of the two aspects should be neglected, said that "proceeding from this basic proposition, China has taken effective measures in its efforts to solve the population problem while working hard for the development of material production."

"Not long ago," he said, "we set ourselves the task of quadrupling the gross annual value of our industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century while keeping the population under 1.2 billion."

Reporting on the achievements gained by following a family planning policy, Wu said, China's new constitution carries provisions on family planning which have now become basic national policies.

He noted that the natural population growth rate in China has declined steadily from the 26/1000 registered in 1970. It declined to 14.55/1000 in 1981 and was under 13/1000 in 1983. "Efforts have also been made in various fields to improve the quality of the population," he added.

Commenting on the relationship between population control and economic development, Wu said, "The per capita income of our country has shown an encouraging upward trend as a result of the healthy and sustained development of our national economy in the course of our economic readjustment and of certain successes in our efforts to control the population growth rate."

Wu said, "In 1982, the average income of peasants, who constitute 80 percent of China's population, more than doubled that of 1978." "According to a survey on the family income of urban employees throughout the country, per capita income in 1983 increased more than 6 percent over 1982," he added.

In spite of that, Wu continued, "we are well aware that the task is complex and arduous."

He expressed the hope to strengthen friendly cooperation with parliaments and governments of other countries and international organizations in the field of population control and draw on each other's experience.

CSO: 4000/304

WESTERN EUROPE

CHINESE CHURCH RULES OUT DIALOGUE WITH VATICAN

OW211510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1249 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 April (AFP)--The Chinese Patriotic Church has ruled out a possible dialogue with the Vatican, accusing it of hostility to the Chinese church and to the socialist system.

In a declaration to Western journalists, a church spokesman said "the Vatican's position has not changed and at present there is neither the conditions nor the basis for a resumed dialogue."

The statement came about a month after Pope John Paul II's proposal that Taiwan's Roman Catholic Church could play an intermediary role between the Vatican and the Chinese Patriotic Church, which does not recognise Rome.

China first reacted cautiously to this suggestion. A church spokesman said the matter should be carefully thought out "to see what the Vatican does..if it intends to genuinely pursue this course."

Observers said that the Patriotic Church's statement, made yesterday, effectively ruled out rapprochement with Rome.

The Patriotic Church in China was founded shortly after the communists came to power in 1949 and has no relations with the Vatican.

However, there are some pro-Vatican Catholics in China.

Relations between Beijing and the Vatican, broken off in 1958, improved slightly in 1980, but went through a tense period in 1981 and 1982 after the pope nominated Monsignor Dominic Tang as archbishop of Canton.

About a year ago, Xi Zhongxun, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Standing Committee, hit out at Chinese Catholics loyal to Rome, threatening them with legal action.

This warning came, according to reports from various French religious sources, after several priests not loyal to Beijing were jailed in Shanghai last year.

Among them were two Jesuits, Father Vincent Zhu, 67, and Father Joseph Chen, who were sentenced to 15 years and 11 years imprisonment respectively.

CSO: 4000/334

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR IN 1984

OW271258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 26 April (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand will visit the Soviet Union this year, reaffirmed Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson today at a foreign policy debate in the national assembly.

Cheysson said the president will, during his stay in Moscow, affirm all elements of divergence between France and the Soviet Union, and demonstrate that France's independence can help the two sides to have a kind of interesting and promising relations in all fields of mutual interest.

Cheysson added, to the Soviet Union, France hoped to be a "difficult but constant and reliable interlocutor." As to the United States, France would also be a difficult but reliable negotiation partner.

He said, one of the principles of France's foreign policy was its opposition to occupation by foreign troops anywhere.

At the same time, he spoke in defence of France's position on Chad, stressing its presence in Chad has prevented the country from another all-round invasion by the Libyan troops.

President of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the national assembly Claude Estier said he expected Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union will take place in the coming weeks.

Since coming to office, President Mitterrand has denounced the Soviet Union for its deployment of SS-20 missiles aimed at France, its occupation of Afghanistan and its interference in Poland's internal affairs, and suspended the high-level French-Soviet regular meetings.

At a press conference last March, he noted that France's consistent position on Euro-missiles has enabled it to start a dialogue with the Soviet Union in an attempt to restore a more relaxed situation in the East-West relations.

CSO: 4000/334

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BELGIUM DEPLORES SRV INCURSIONS--Brussels, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The Belgian Ministry of External Relations today [word indistinct] the Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory along the Kampuchean border from March 25 to April 6. The ministry said in a statement that the attacks have forced more than 6,000 Kampuchean civilians to flee into Thailand and also caused the deaths of Thai citizens. Belgium called on Vietnam to cease hostilities in the regions so as not to jeopardize the hopes for a political settlement to the Kampuchean crises which have emerged in recent months. [Text] [OW111530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 11 Apr 84]

HUNGARIAN TV INTERVIEWS CRAXI--Rome, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said here today that the installation of U.S. nuclear missiles in Sicily was part of the effort to restore the balance of force that has been upset. In an interview with the National Hungarian Television today, Craxi said that had others not deployed a series of missiles, the issue of counter-installation would never have come. The missiles in Sicily will not be used to threaten any one. The first batch of missiles already installed are designed to restore the balance of force that has been upset, he added. He said he was very optimistic about the resumption of the East-West negotiations and believed there will be some result in the future even if it is not in sight at present moment. Turning to the situation in Lebanon, Craxi said that Lebanon will have a future of peace and independence provided its people live together in peace, realize genuine national reconciliation and overcome hatred and antagonism. Craxi granted the interview on the eve of his departure for Hungary as the first Italian prime minister ever to visit that country since the unification of Italy. [Text] [OW111301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 11 Apr 84]

TURKISH AIR BASE--Ankara, 20 April (XINHUA)--A Turko-American agreement on supplying "limited facilities" in Incirlik air base of Turkey to the U.S. peace keeping forces in Lebanon has lost its validity, reported the Turkish daily HURRIVET today. Turkish Foreign Ministry source quoted by the daily said, "Since the multinational peace forces in Lebanon no longer exist [as received], there is no reason to keep the agreement alive." This Incirlik agreement was concluded on 28 November 1983 and was officially announced here on 7 December of the same year. It was scheduled to end in June this year. Incirlik air base in southern Turkey was originally only used for joint Turko-American defense within the framework of NATO. [Text] [LD201518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 20 Apr 84]

BONN RALLY ON AFGHANISTAN--Bonn, 28 April (XINHUA)--Several hundred people held a demonstration here today demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The protesters shouted away slogans demanding "Russians get out of Afghanistan!" The demonstrators included many Afghan refugees in exile in Federal Germany. [Text] [OW290240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 29 Apr 84]

EASTERN EUROPE

TRADE UNIONS CRITICIZE PRICE HIKES IN POLAND

OW280845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 27 April (XINHUA)--Retail price hikes enforced by the Polish Government in recent months have touched off general concern in the country and met with criticism even from the government-sponsored trade unions.

A government reply published here today by local press said while it understands the unions' complaints it has no alternative in view of the poor economic performance and the necessity to reduce government subsidies on consumer goods.

Since the beginning of this year, government has raised the retail prices of coal, electricity, raw materials, gasoline, fish and other products without consulting the unions as promised. So the representative of the federation of all trade unions recently wrote to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to lodge their complaints.

In the letter, the unions expressed deep concern over the price rises. They complained these price hikes "have greatly affected the already low living standard of the majority of people."

The unions also criticized the government for not having any prior consultations with them on these price increases. Some unions were reported to have even told the government it was politically wrong and risky to raise prices on the eve of the 1 May International Labor Day and the ensuing local council elections.

The government reply says government understands the "concern, impatience and even anxiety" of the unions over the matter and promised to continue the partnership with the unions and to consult them before any further increases.

However, the reply signed by Vice-Premier Rakowski Argues that these increases are necessary in view of the "complex and difficult" socio-economic situation in the country.

In the first quarter of this year, latest official statistics say, economic performance remained poor. Industry and construction grew at a slower pace than expected. Exports, especially those to capitalist countries where hard currency can be earned, failed to reach the planned level, and inflation rate tended to go up.

In the reply, government blamed the poor economic performance mainly on the failure to fully mobilise social initiatives and potentials, the unsatisfactory economic reforms and, in particular, the damage resulting from the U.S. economic sanctions against Poland.

CSO: 4000/335

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE URGED--Belgrade, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Romania and Yugoslavia today urged big powers to resume detente through negotiations and upheld the idea of making the Balkans a nuclear free zone. Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu who left here this afternoon, met with his Yugoslavian counterpart Mika Spiljak earlier today during which the two leaders pointed out that arms race, especially that between the big powers in nuclear arsenals, constitutes an additional dangerous factor for world peace and security. They believed that the situation in the world, especially that in Europe, is more tense than ever before and that the trend must be checked energetically. Ceausescu, who is also general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met also with Yugoslavian party leader Dragoslav Markovic today. [Text] [OW140430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 14 Apr 84]

HUNGARIAN SCHOLAR COMMEMORATED--Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--The bicentennial of the birth of Hungarian scholar in oriental language Alexander Czoma Koros was commemorated at a meeting jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Institute of Nationalities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences this afternoon. Liang Geng, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, in his speech, said that Czoma was an outstanding scholar of oriental language and a forerunner in Sino-Hungarian cultural exchanges. Czoma dedicated to the study of the Tibetan language and history for a long period, making indelible contribution to enhancing the friendship between Hungary and China, he said. Deng Ruiling, associate research fellow of the Institute of Nationalities of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, made a report on Czoma's life and achievements. He praised Czoma for his contribution to the study of the Tibetan language and culture by modern scientific method. Laslo Ivan, Hungarian ambassador to China, also addressed the meeting. Among the nearly 100 people present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Soinam Bainba, member of the Tibetan autonomous regional people's political consultative conference. [Text] [OW092014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 9 Apr 84]

POLISH BASKETBALL TEAM--A 17-member Polish national women's basketball team arrived in Jinan for a friendly visit and competition on 3 April after participating in the international women's basketball invitation competition in Beijing. Responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial Basketball Association and leaders, coaches, and representatives of athletes of the provincial women's basketball team welcomed the team members at the railroad station. Friendly competition between two teams will be held on 4 April. [Excerpts] [SK110524 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 84 SK]

HONECKER ON WORLD PEACE--Berlin, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The German Democratic Republic is willing to cooperate with all those who wish to bring an end to the arms race, the official ADN News Agency reported here today. Erich Honecker, the republic's leader, has told the chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt that the republic is willing to search for the ways and means to safeguard world peace. Honecker said this in reply to an appeal by the leaders of the Socialist International to the signatories to the final act of the European Security Conference in Helsinki. "It is now for the United States and the NATO countries to remove precisely those obstacles they have put in the way by deploying their medium-range missiles in Europe," Honecker stressed. An agreement on disarmament could only be reached on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, he underlined. It is only the pledges by the nuclear states to renounce first use of such weapons and a no-force treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty members that could save the world from destruction, he said. [Text] [OW111335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 11 Apr 84]

SRV DELEGATION IN ROMANIA--Bucharest, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said today that all problems between states should be solved through negotiations no matter how difficult they are, reported the Romanian New Agency, AGERPRES. This is in the interest of peace, the people's freedom and independent development of every country, he stressed. He made these remarks when he met here a Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by its chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. [Text] [OW100937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 10 Apr 84]

MISSILE HALT URGED--Bucharest, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said here today that efforts should be made to put a halt to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and to the enforcement of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, reported the Romanian News Agency, AGERPRES. He made the statement when meeting visiting Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek. Ceausescu said such efforts will bring the United States and the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table so as to reach agreements which will ensure a Europe free of medium-range missiles and other nuclear weapons. During their talks on international problems, the president and the foreign minister focused their attention on the situation in Europe. Ceausescu said that the pressing problem today is to safeguard peace, stop the arms race and strive for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. [Text] [OW170531 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 17 Apr 84]

GDR CALLS FOR TALKS--Beling, 27 April (XINHUA)--Democratic Germany will exert all efforts to promote earnest and responsible talks and contribute to the relaxation of international tension. The commitment was made by Gunter Mittag, member of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, when he received Uwe Barschel, prime minister of the Schleswig-Holstein State of Federal Germany, here today. Mittag said that in the present tense world situation the defense and promotion of peace is the first priority. On relations between the two Germanys, Mittag said that "despite the tense situation, it is imperative to defend the achievements already made and if possible to develop these achievements." But he pointed out, "the possibility to develop such achievements would have been brighter" if new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles had not begun to be deployed in Federal Germany. Uwe Barschel arrived in Democratic Germany on 24 April for an observation tour. [Text] [OW280801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0521 GMT 28 Apr 84]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

REPORTAGE ON U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY'S TOUR

Meets Colombian Officials

OW242032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota, 23 April (XINHUA)--Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Illoreda Caicedo criticized both the United States and the Soviet Union for their involvement in Central America, saying it has worsened the situation in the region.

Rodrigo Illoreda Caicedo made the remark this morning after a meeting between Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas and U.S. Special Envoy to Central America Harold Schlaudeman.

Colombia maintains that it is imperative to put an end to the vicious circle and that criticism is valid both of Cuba and the Soviet bloc as well as of the U.S. these countries should throw their sincere support behind the work of the Condadora group, he added.

Illoreda Caicedo went on to say that there must be sacrifices on both sides because it is impossible only to demand that the U.S. withdraw its aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The Soviet Union should also give assurances that it will end its military presence and logistical support in Central America.

Views Nicaragua Issue

OW251320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Caracas, 24 April (XINHUA)--U.S. president's Special Envoy for Central America Harry Shlaudeman ruled out the possibility of a U.S. military invasion of Nicaragua at a press conference here today.

He said this following talks with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today on Central American issues. No details of the talks were disclosed.

The U.S. diplomat told reporters that he gave Lusinchi a message from President Ronald Reagan expressing the interest of the United States in collaborating with the mediation efforts of the Contadora group.

Shlaudsman said he saw no possibility now for talks between the United States and Cuba for a solution to Central American conflicts, despite a series of efforts earlier by Contadora foreign ministers to help bring about it. [As received]

When asked if the mining of Nicaraguan harbors was contradictory with the U.S. willingness to back the Contadora group, he said this was not involved in his talks with the Venezuelan president.

It is believed that Shlaudeman's visit, the first to Contadora countries since he held the post, has something to do with the nine-nation foreign ministers' meeting in Panama at the end of this month.

Shlaudeman flew here from Bogota after a visit to Colombia.

Visits Panama

OW261019 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Panama City, 25 April (XINHUA)--The U.S. president's Special Envoy for Central America Harry Shaudeman today held discussions with Panamanian President Jorge Iluaca and Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega on the Central American situation and the group's efforts seeking peace there.

The U.S. diplomat told reporters that he had given President Illueca a message from President Ronald Reagan expressing the interest of the United States in collaborating with the mediation efforts of the Contadora group.

Shlaudeman was on the third stop of his first tour of the Contadora group member nations. He left here this afternoon for Mexico, the last stop of his current tour.

CSO: 4000/336

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CONTADORA GROUP OFFICIALS HOLD EMERGENCY SESSION

OW092044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Panama City, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries--Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia--today issued a communique after holding an emergency session, saying that "In recent weeks the regional panorama has shown evidence of serious deterioration."

The session started on April 6 after renewed fighting between rebels and government forces in Nicaragua, a guerrilla strike at troops of the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador and a continuing military shakeup in Honduras.

The communique said the frequent appearance of foreign troops and advisers, an increase in military actions and maneuvers and the introduction of various modern weapons and new methods of attack in the region have worsened an already tense situation and deepened distrust among the countries. The mining of Nicaraguan ports "has damaged the economy, disrupted trade and harmed the freedom of navigation."

The foreign ministers warned that a large-scale conflict would elicit severe responses from Central American countries and threaten the entire continent. They called on the governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to adjust their international policies in accordance with the "reconciliatory spirit" of the Contadora Group, and asked that countries with interests in the region demonstrate through concrete actions the support they have expressed for the Contadora Group's efforts toward realizing peace in Central America.

The foreign ministers said that although various working committees of the Contadora Group have made considerable progress in preparing for the next ministerial conference of the Contadora Group countries and the Central American countries, they have also met some obstacles owing to the inflexible attitude taken by certain countries towards the negotiations. They called on the five Central American countries to help these committees finalize their preparations for the conference to be held in Panama on April 29.

CSO: 4000/306

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS EXAMINED

OW080256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has played a direct role in laying underwater mines in Nicaraguan ports in the past two months, according to press reports here.

The WASHINGTON POST revealed today that U.S.-financed guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista Government of Nicaragua and highly trained Latin American employees of the CIA operating from CIA-owned speedboats have jointly laid the crude bottom-lying mines in Corinto and other Nicaraguan ports, which have damaged at least eight foreign ships.

The paper quoted congressional and administration sources as saying that the mining operation "is part of the CIA effort" that began late last year to redirect the "Contras" away from futile attempts to seize territory and toward hit-and-run economic sabotage.

The paper said the handmade acoustic mines reportedly are "intended to harass and discourage shipping rather than blockade the harbors."

At the same time, the CIA began to assume a more direct role in training and guiding the anti-governments rebels, according to the paper.

The NEW YORK TIMES reported today that "involvement of American operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency in the mining operation was deeper than previously disclosed."

U.S. administration officials refused comment today on widespread reports about CIA involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan waters.

Meanwhile, France has expressed concern about the mining and said it might help the Nicaraguan Government remove the mines from its harbors. Britain also voiced its disapproval of the mining in Nicaraguan ports.

News of the CIA involvement in laying mines in Nicaraguan ports came soon after the U.S. Senate approved an additional 21 million dollars of aid for the Nicaraguan anti-government forces.

TAIPEI NEWSPAPER ON NONPARTISAN ACTIVITIES

OW040657 Taipei CHINA POST in English 1 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Dissatisfied with the magazine's policies, the editors of the nonpartisan SENH-KIN [as received] Magazine including director Wu Nai-jen, deputy director Chiu Yi-jen and chief editor Lin Shih-li jointly submitted their resignations to publisher, Legislator Hsu Jung-shu, in early March.

They thought the magazine was not supposed to be a PR publication for Hsu or other nonpartisan parliamentarians, but should have ideals and feel a responsibility to criticize whatever they consider wrong, even if they are actions of nonpartisans.

Their resignations pose a serious problem to current nonpartisan relationships and to the movement.

Basically, the nonpartisans can be divided into two categories: one has adopted the strategy of developing a mass movement; the other promotes the strategy of parliamentary participation. The SENH-KIN editors, members of the younger generation, represent the former, and this explains their basic elected representatives as former Legislator Kang Ning-hsiang and Huang Huang-hsiung, current legislator Su Chiu-chen, as well as National Assemblywoman Chou Ching-yu whom they feel tend towards compromise with the KMT. They feel that the nonpartisans should oppose the KMT. They for opposition's sake. [as printed]

The elected representatives, however, find it difficult to do so. Mr Chou Ching-yu once said: "If the KMT does something bad, we should criticize it; if it does something good, we should approve it." This greatly upset the SENH-KIN editors who claim that such a view is "non-nonpartisan." The editors began to severely criticize Chou.

Upset by Criticism

The representatives who stress parliamentary participation began to get upset by SENH-KIN's criticism. They felt that, being elected representatives, they should also consider the wishes of the public and should observe the rules of the parliamentary bodies. The editors argued that the development of a mass movement was

more important because if there were no public, there could be no representatives; thus the mass, or public, would be the foundation of the assembly. It reverses the head and the tail if the representatives follow the strategy of parliamentary participation.

In the end, the representatives found it hard to communicate with the editors and began to blame Legislator Hsu Jung-shu. Though she was the publisher, Hsu's power over the magazine was in name rather than in substance. Hsu was unable to control the editors and to stop their criticism. Hsu finally threatened to close the magazine in an attempt to restrain the editors' words.

The editors, however, did not give in but jointly submitted their resignations in protest. Originally, they wanted to quit politics and turn to making money but they later decided to publish a final issue of their magazine TAIWAN ERA to explain why they had resigned.

Three Factions

Actually, the younger generation of nonpartisans broke into three factions during the yast year.

SENH-KIN represents the most radical one. Some call SENH-KIN the "Taiwan independence faction," others call it the "Taiwan local consciousness faction," because it is basically anti-KMT and opposes the existing political system.

PROGRESS, founded by Taipei City Councilman Lin Cheng-chieh, a Taiwan born mainland, represents another faction which is hard to clearly categorize. Lin Cheng-chieh disliked the provincial stress of the SENH-KIN group. He feels that the nonpartisans can serve as checks and balances to the KMT so the articles of PROGRESS are not as radical as those of SENH-KIN. They are not, however, as reasonable as those of the eighties under former Legislator Kang Ning-hsiang.

The third major faction centers on SUMMER TIDE published by Su Ching-li, daughter of the late Red Chinese senior cadre Su Hsin. This faction is known as the "unification" faction which stresses peaceful reunification with Red China.

Most members are mainlanders or have mainland origins and are highly critical of Taiwanese local consciousness and stress its narrow-mindedness.

With so much criticism being directed against each other, nonpartisan Legislator Fei Hsi-ping in early March called a meeting to ask the editors to communicate with any nonpartisan before launching a critical attack on him or her. Lin Shih-l, chief editor of TAIWAN ERA, the SENH-KIN substitute, hearing of the ban on his magazine during the meeting and ignoring the other magazine editors and the 70-year-old legislator from Liaoning Province, walked out of the meeting.

There is a lack of unity and consensus among the nonpartisans. Everyone seems to look out first for his own interests, and when deprived, starts to criticize.

TAIWAN

FREEDOM FIGHTERS VOW TO TOPPLE 'PEIPING REGIME'

OW050533 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 5 Apr (CNA)--More than 200 scholars and other personages who had fled the communist rule on the mainland during the past three decades Wednesday vowed to overthrow the Peiping regime under the leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo.

These people gathered at the Yuanshan Martyrs' Shrine for a ceremony paying respects to the Chinese ancestors and late President Chiang-Kai-shek.

Hsu Chia-luan officiated at the ceremony, which was participated in by freedom-fighters and representatives of Chinese refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in an austere and dignified atmosphere.

Addressing the gathering, Hsu said all the attendants were eyewitnesses of the brutal rule of the communists and understood that the enthusiastic hope of their compatriots still behind the bamboo curtain for a breath of free and fresh air.

He adds, "And now our nation is at a critical turning point where only concerted efforts under the leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo can lead to the overthrow of the Chinese Communist regime."

He pointed out that all his comrades who had the fortune to escape the communist tyranny were willing to vow before the spirits of the ancestors and late President Chiang Kai-shek that they will never cease from their efforts to contribute to the unification of China under the three principles of the people.

The attendants jointly issued an announcement to the world that the unification of China must be achieved through a prerequisite that the one billion mainland people will no longer be oppressed and enslaved under any form of government.

Only when the precondition is met can Chinese culture make a positive contribution to mankind as a whole, the announcement said.

CSO: 4000/312

TAIWAN

INTELLIGENCE NOTES CADRE UNREST AMONG GUANGZHOU PLA

OW281052 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Taipei, 28 April (CNA)--The Chinese Communist Party's Central Military Commission has sent a large number of political officers to the Canton Military Region on a very unusual mission, according to intelligence reports from the China mainland.

They are there to see to it that party cadres in that region do not flee during the period of "party consolidation," the reports say.

The reports reveal that these political officers have been dispatched by the National Security Bureau and the General Political Department of the Red Army.

Meanwhile, the Central Advisory Commission for Party Consolidation and the Central Military Commission have sent a number of liaison officers to the Canton region to replace investigators sent there before the purge began.

The reports point out that the Canton Military Region, governing three provincial military regions Kwangtung, Kwanghsi and Hunan, have long been inflicted with the so-called poisonous leftism and gang-style factionalism, while the influence of Lin Piao, Mao Tse-tung's traitorous heir apparent, has been very slow to decline despite Lin's demise on the heels of a coup attempt.

The reports further say that this military region has since long ago been dominated by the "Fourth Field Troop Corps" once led by Lin Piao before he died in 1971, complicating the knotty problem of factionalism.

Mao Tse-tung maneuvered an "uprooting" intrigue by sending Hsu Shih-yu there to eradicate Li Piao's persistent influence. But this region is still considered a problematic area long after Teng Hsiao-ping regained power in Peiping.

Following the Chinese Communist Party's 12th Plenary Session, the CCP, on the pretext of "readjusting the leadership," sent Yu Tai-chung to replace Wu Ke-hua as the region's commander in chief in addition to forcing from the front ranks of power other Lin Piao-affiliated officers.

Yu hails from the "Second Field Troop Corps" formerly headed by Liu Po-cheng and Ten Hsiao-ping.

All these steps by the power wielders in Peiping triggered the discontent and invited "civil resistance" from old cadres in the military region.

Yu's stubbornness and obstinacy added fuel to the fire: he purposely ignored the opinions and suggestions of these old cadres, complicating the friction and infighting among leading groups.

Many difficulties in carrying out the party consolidation campaign have arisen from the antagonism and grudges among the ranking officers.

The Central Military Commission, headed by Teng himself, had on different occasions sent such old army bosses as Wang Chen and Hsu Hsiang-chien as heads of "working committees" to this region in a bid to seek compromises among the fighting factions.

These ad hoc groups are now aided with the three categories of newly sent personnel who have been assigned different missions there, indicating that there may be something unusual in the offing.

CSO: 4000/337

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON ADB MEMBERSHIP

OW271059 Taipei CNA in English 1038 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Amsterdam, 27 April (CNA)--The Asian Development Bank (ADB) should respect its charter and maintain the rights of a member in good standing, said Yu Kuo-hua, governor of the Central Bank of China, Friday.

In a speech he delivered Friday morning at the 17th annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the ADB, the ROC's [Republic of China's] governor indicated that the ROC is a founding member of the ADB and a member in good standing by any criterion.

"We have lived up to all the obligations of the charter of the bank and beyond that, we have contributed our share to help make the bank a source of greater assistance to other developing member countries. Indeed, we have been making voluntary contributions to help increase the financial resources of the bank."

He noted that ADB has served the Asian people by concentrating on the economic development of the region and indeed, the founders of the ADB visualized the bank as a regional financial organization to promote regional economic cooperation and development in a spirit of harmony.

"The bank must uphold the principles enunciated in its charter by not yielding to political expediency, and by maintaining the right of a member in good standing," Yu said, adding, "the status of an existing member country should be independent of any new application for membership in the bank."

In the speech, Yu also analysed the international economic situation and the financial and economic status of the ROC. The governor also reiterated the ROC's determination to participate actively in ADB activities and regional economic cooperation.

"My country stands ready to offer assistance as circumstances permit, whether in terms of financial resources or in terms of sharing development experience. We would welcome the bank to take greater advantage of our experienced and skilled manpower resources and on our part would be pleased to send more participants to the workshops and seminars sponsored by the bank for exchange of views and experiences."

CSO: 4000/337

YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION TASKS

HK060257 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee's party rectification guidance committee held its sixth plenary session from 30 March to 3 April. The meeting seriously discussed, studied, and put forward views on how to develop in depth the work in the next stage of party rectification.

The meeting held: Party rectification studies developed healthily in the previous stage, and gradually progressed in depth. Notable results have been scored. However the problem of doing the job in a generalized way also exists in certain units. This is mainly expressed in lack of depth in studying the party rectification documents; failure of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects to keep abreast of requirements in certain units; and failure to hold deep and accurate discussions on the main problems to be solved through party rectification in the units.

After hearing reports on the situation, the meeting analyzed and studied the question of how to overcome generalization in the next stage and carry out party rectification in depth. The meeting also put forward specific views. Li Qiming, permanent vice chairman of the provincial party rectification guidance committee, summarized these into the following points:

1. Study the party rectification documents in depth.
2. Carry out in-depth development of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.
3. Comparison and examination is the decisive link for ensuring that party rectification will not be done in a superficial way. No unit that failed to reach the criteria set for the study stage by the provincial CPC committee's party rectification guidance committee can switch to the stage of comparison and examination. Units that have not carried out study in depth or done enough in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects should not be in a hurry to switch to comparison and examination. The departments concerned must check on this.
4. Pay attention to examining and building the third echelon force on the basis of rectifying the party and weeding out [qingli] the people of three categories, and further readjust and strengthen the leadership groups at all levels in the course of party rectification.

CSO: 4000/312

MEMBERSHIP IN ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK DISCUSSED

OW292216 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Necessary Efforts to Protect the Republic of China's Membership in the Asian Development Bank"]

[Text] The 17th annual board meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), currently in session in the Netherlands, has again aroused the concern of the people of our country because it may affect our country's membership in the ADB.

A Republic of China [ROC] delegation led by Mr Yu Kuo-hua, president of the Central Bank, is currently working hard in the Netherlands in an attempt to smash the Chinese communists' scheme to expell our country from the ADB, while joining it themselves. Although this year's ADB annual meeting, like that of last year, will not hold any formal discussions concerning the Chinese communists' joining the bank, it does not mean that no country will raise the question at the meeting. Since the ADB's annual meeting coincides with President Reagan's visit to mainland China, the Chinese communists are not likely to initiate any unpleasant arguments with President Reagan concerning their desire to join the ADB at the moment.

The United States is a major supporter of the ADB. Not only has the U.S. Congress passed an act expressing its support for the ROC's membership in the ADB, but the U.S. administrative departments have time and again voiced their opposition to the expulsion of the ROC from the bank as a condition for the Chinese communists' joining the ADB.

Although the Chinese communists are not actively seeking ADB membership this year, no one can guarantee that they will not do so next year and the year after. In view of the fact that the Chinese communists badly need funds for construction and are trying to isolate our country in the international community, the Chinese communists are unlikely to stop all activities for joining the ADB. What merits our attention most is the fact that after learning that the majority of the ADB members do not support the expulsion of our country as a condition for the Chinese communists' joining the organization, the Chinese communists are very likely to change their tactics and urge other ADB members to pressure us into changing our national title and refraining from unfolding our national flag at the bank as conditions for keeping our membership in the ADB. This kind of arrangement, which is similar to the Olympic model, is of

course unacceptable to use. However, the international situation is always changing. Therefore, not only must we make use of factors favorable to us to expose the Chinese communists' scheme of forcing us out of the ADB by a national title and flag ploy at the ADB's annual meetings, but we must also strive to win the support of other ADB members in order to ensure our country's membership in the ADB.

Our country is a founding member of the ADB. We have always taken an active part in the ADB's various activities and have faithfully fulfilled our obligations, with an outstanding record to show it. More importantly, our country has changed from a borrowing to a contributing member. Although our contributions are large, they nevertheless represent our country's desire to help other members develop their economies. On the other hand, if the Chinese communists were to be accepted as an ADB member, the bank would have to grant them huge loans, which not only would be a burden to the ADB but would also affect the size of loans other members could secure from the bank. Besides, the Chinese communists' ability to repay debts is poor. These facts should be very convincing to nations that pay attention to their own immediate interests. In addition, the ADB's rules and regulations clearly forbid the use of politics to affect bank decisions or the attachment of any conditions to bank decisions. The Chinese communists' attempt to change our national title at the bank is clearly a violation of bank rules.

We must vigorously argue on just grounds based on legal viewpoints. After all, the ADB is not a subsidiary organization of the United Nations, so there should be no dispute about the so called right of representation there. In legality, there will not be any question of replacing one ADB member with another.

However, the attitude of the United States and Japan, the two pillars of the ADB, holds the key to our country's membership in the ADB. Although the United States opposes the expulsion of our country from the ADB at present, it has not yet clearly expressed its support to our staying in the ADB under the national title of the Republic of China; while Japan is employing all sorts of tactics to get the Chinese communists to join the bank. We should be on alert against these indications and must unite both government and civilian forces to win the support of both the United States and Japan in order to protect our country's membership in the ADB.

CSO: 4005/553

END